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Abſtract of ſeveral Clauſes in the Act Sexto Georgii Regis, intituled, An Act for preventing Frauds and Abuſes in the publick Revenues of Exciſe, Cuſtoms, &c.

Page 403. ENACTED, That after the 1ſt of Auguſt 1720, no Brandy, Arrack, Rum, Spirits or ſtrong Waters, exceeding one Gallon, ſhall be carried from one Part of the Kingdom to another, by Land or Water, without a Permit or Certificate from ſome or one of the Officers of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe, on Pain of Forfeiture.

P. 404. Enacted, That any Seizure after the 1ſt of Auguſt 1720, which ſhall be made at any one time of Brandy, Arrack, Rum, Spirits, or ſtrong Waters, by any Officer of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe (except where ſuch Seizure ſhall be made for unlawful Importation, and the whole Quantity ſhall exceed 63 Gallons) ſuch Seizure ſhall and may, in a ſummary Way, be examined, heard, adjudged, and determined, if within the Limits of the Chief Exciſe Office in London, by the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, and if without the ſaid Limits, by any two Juſtices of the Peace near the Place where the Seizure ſhall be made; the ſaid Commiſſioners and Juſtices of the Peace reſpectively being impowered to cauſe the reſpective Perſons in whoſe Cuſtody the ſaid Brandy, &c. ſo ſeized was found, to be ſummoned to appear before them at a certain Time and Place to be prefixed, and the ſaid Commiſſioners and Juſtices on the Appearance or Default of ſuch Perſons ſo ſummoned, are impowered to examine into the Cauſe of ſuch Seizure, and thereupon to proceed to give Judgment for the Condemnation of ſuch Brandy, &c. as upon due Examination ſhall be found to be forfeited by virtue of this or any other Act of Parliament relating to the Cuſtoms or Exciſe, together with the Casks and Veſſels containing the ſame, and to iſſue their Warrant for the Sale thereof, and ſuch Judgments are declared effectual in the Law, and final to all Intents and Purpoſes, and not liable to any Appeal, or to be removed by any Writ of Certiorari.

P. 405. Enacted, That if no Perſon ſhall appear to the Officer who ſeized ſuch Brandy, &c. to claim the ſame within 20 Days next after making the Seizure, then if ſuch Seizure ſhall be made within the Limits of the Chief Exciſe Office in London, the Officer ſhall from and after the Expiration of the ſaid 20 Days, cauſe Notice in writing ſigned by the Sollicitor of Exciſe, to be affixed at the Royal Exchange, ſignifying the Day and Time of the Day that the Commiſſioners of Exciſe will proceed to hear the Matter of ſuch Seizure and to the Condemnation thereof, and the Casks or Veſſels containing the ſame; and if ſuch Seizure ſhall be made out of the Limits aforeſaid, the Officer making the ſame after the Expiration of 20 Days, ſhall cauſe publick Notice to be given by Proclamation at the next Market Town, upon the next Market Day after the Expiration of the ſaid 20 Days, of the Day and Place, when and where the Juſtices of the Peace will proceed to hear the Matter of ſuch Seizure, and to the Condemnation thereof; in which Caſes the ſaid Commiſſioners of Exciſe and Juſtices may proceed to hear and give Judgment for the Condemnation of ſuch Brandy, &c. which Judgment ſhall not be liable to any Appeal, or to be removed by Certiorari.

P. 410, 411. Enacted, That no foreign Brandy, Arrack, Rum, ſtrong Waters, or Spirits, ſhall, after the 1ſt of Auguſt 1720, be imported or brought into any Port, Harbour, Haven, or Creek of Great Britain,

tain, in any Ship, Veſſel, or Boat, under 30 Tons (except only for the Uſe of the Seamen, not to exceed a Gallon each Man) on Pain of Forfeiture of Ship and Goods.

P. 411. Enacted, That after Seizure and Condemnation of ſuch Ship, Veſſel, or Boat, the ſame ſhall be entirely broken up and publickly ſold.

P. 411, 412. Enacted, That where any Veſſel of 50 Tons, or under, being in part or fully laden with Brandy, ſhall be found at Anchor, or hovering within two Leagues from the Shore, and not proceeding on her Voyage, Wind and Weather permitting, it ſhall be lawful for the Commander of any of His Majeſty's Ships of War, Frigates, or armed Sloops appointed for the Guard of the Coaſts, or for the Commander of any Yacht, Smack, Sloop, or other Boat or Veſſel belonging to the Cuſtoms, and likewiſe for any Officer of the Cuſtoms, to compel the Maſter, or other Perſon, having Charge of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, to come into Port; and ſuch Maſter, and likewiſe ſuch Ship or Veſſel, and the Brandy wherewith ſuch Ship or Veſſel is laden, ſhall be ſubject to the ſame Penalties as hovering Veſſels are liable to by the Act Quinto Georgii for preventing the Running of Goods.

P. 412. Enacted, That if the Maſter, Purſer, or other Perſon taking Charge of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall ſuffer any Brandy or other prohibited or uncuſtomed Goods, to be put out of his Ship into any Hoy, Lighter, Boat, or Bottom, to be laid on Land, or ſhall ſuffer any Wooll, Woollfells, Mortlings, Shortlings, Yarn made of Wooll, Woollflocks, Fullers Earth, Fulling-Clay, or Tobacco-Pipe-Clay, to be laden or taken in from the Shore to be put on board his Ship, to be carried to Parts beyond the Seas, he or they being convicted thereof, ſhall, beſides all other Penalties and Forfeitures to which they will be liable to by any Law now in being, ſuffer ſix Months Impriſonment, without Bail or Mainprize.

P. 413. Enacted, That after the 1ſt of Auguſt 1720, if any Officers of the Cuſtoms ſhall be forcibly hindred, wounded, or beaten in the due Execution of their Office by any Perſons armed with Club, or any manner of Weapon, tumultuouſly aſſembled, by Day or Night, to the Number of eight Perſons or more, every Perſon ſo hindring, wounding or beating ſuch Officers, or ſuch as ſhall act in their Aid or Aſſiſtance, being convicted thereof, ſhall be tranſported to His Majeſty's Colonies in America, for a Term not exceeding ſeven Years, in ſuch Manner as Felons are to be tranſported by the Act Quarto Georgii.

P. 413. Enacted, That if ſuch Offender ſhall return into Great Britain or Ireland before the Expiration of the ſaid Term, he ſhall ſuffer as a Felon, and have Execution awarded againſt him as a Perſon attainted of Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

P. 414. Provided, That if any ſuch Offender ſhall, within two Months after his Offence, and before Conviction, diſcover to the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, in England or Scotland, two or more of his Accomplices, ſo as they be convicted of ſuch Offence, he ſhall have a Reward of 40l. and be acquitted of his Offence.

P. 414. Enacted, That if any other Perſon ſhall within three Months diſcover any Offender or Offenders, ſo as he or they be convicted, ſuch Perſon ſhall have a Reward of 40 l. over and above any other Reward or Recompence he may be intituled to.

P. 414. Enacted, That the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in England and Scotland ſhall cauſe the ſaid Sums of 40l. to be paid by the reſpective Receiver General and Caſhire of the Cuſtoms, on a Certificate of the Judge before whom ſuch Offender ſhall be convicted, certifying the ſaid Conviction.

P. 414, 415, 416. Enacted, That after the 1ſt of Auguſt 1720, if prohibited or cuſtomable Goods ſhall be found by any Officer of the Cuſtoms in the Cuſtody of any Perſon being in a Bark, Hoy, Lighter, Barge, Boat, or Wherry on the Water, or coming from the Water-ſide, without the Preſence of an Officer; or if ſuch Goods ſhall, on the Information of one or more credible Perſons, be found in any Houſe, Shop, Cellar, Warehouſe, Room, or other Place, on Search made as by the Act of Frauds 14 Car. 2, is directed, ſuch Officer may ſtop and put the ſaid Goods into the King's Warehouſe in the Port next to the Place where ſuch Stop ſhall be made, there to remain until the Claimers ſhall make Proof by Oath, or otherwiſe, to the Satisfaction of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, if ſuch Stop ſhall be made within the Ports of London or Edinburgh, of the Duties being paid or ſecured to be paid, or that the Goods were bought in a lawful way of Trade, and that the Claimer does verily believe the Duties to have been paid or ſecured to be paid, or that the Goods were compounded for or condemned in the Exchequer at Weſtminſter or Edinburgh, or otherwiſe delivered by Writ of that Court, and that the prohibited Goods had been compounded for, or condemned, or otherwiſe delivered as aforeſaid; in which Caſe ſuch Goods ſhall and may be delivered without Delay or Charge. And if ſuch Goods ſhall be ſtopt in any other of the Ports of this Kingdom, Proof may be made as aforeſaid by the Claimer thereof to the Collector, or in his Abſence to one of the other principal Officers of the Port, who is to tranſmit ſuch Proof to the ſaid Commiſſioners reſpectively, for their Directions touching the immediate

Delivery

Delivery of ſuch Goods, without Charge to the Claimer, as they ſhall ſee Cauſe.

P. 416. Provided, That ſuch Proof ſhall be made within 10 Days after the Stop of the Goods, in Failure whereof the ſame may be ſeized and proſecuted according to Law.

P. 416. Enacted, That if upon ſuch Proſecution where no Application hath been made to the Commiſſioners or Officers, and not otherwiſe, the Property of the Goods ſhall be claimed, and if any Doubt ſhall ariſe whether the Duties thereof were paid or ſecured, or that the Goods had been compounded for or condemned, or otherwiſe delivered by Writ out of the Court of Exchequer, or bought in a lawful way of Trade, the Proof ſhall be incumbent on the Claimer and not on the Seizer or Proſecutor; and if thereupon a Verdict ſhall paſs for the Claimer, or the Officers become Non ſuit or drop the Proſecution, or if upon Demurrer, or otherwiſe Judgment ſhall be given againſt the Officer, then and in any of the ſaid Caſes, the Claimer ſhall, over and above the Recovery of his Goods or the Value thereof, have reaſonable Coſts of Suit, which ſhall be reckoned as full Satisfaction for his Damages occaſioned by the Detention and Seizure of his Goods.

P. 416, 417. Enacted, That in all Caſes where the Claimer of ſuch Goods ſo ſtopt ſhall make Proof, either by Oath or otherwiſe, to the Satisfaction of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms or Officers, as aforeſaid, in Manner before directed, ſo as to induce the Commiſſioners to order the Delivery thereof; and if the Owner of ſuch Goods ſhall receive any Damage by Means of ſuch Stop, in ſuch Caſe he may have his Goods by virtue of ſuch Order, without Charge or Delay; and it ſhall nevertheleſs be lawful for him to bring his Action againſt the Officer for ſuch reaſonable Damages which he may have ſuſtained on Account of the ſaid Stop.

P. 417. Provided That if the Officer who ſhall ſtop the Goods, or any other Officer, ſhall be deſirous to ſeize and proſecute the ſame, notwithſtanding any Directions of the Commiſſioners for their Delivery, it ſhall be lawful for ſuch Officer to ſeize and proſecute the ſame, in every of which Caſes the Officer ſo proſecuting ſhall be liable to be ſued by the Owner of the Goods for the Recovery thereof, or the Value with full Coſts of Suit, or if the Commiſſioners ſhall not order the Delivery of the Goods ſo ſtopt, in ſuch Caſe the Owner or Claimer may ſue for the Recovery of them, together with Coſts and Damages, according to the uſual Courſe of Law.

P. 418, 419. Enacted, That in any Licence to be granted from and after the 1ſt of Auguſt 1720, for the importing of Nutmegs, Cinamon, Cloves, Mace, and Tea, ſhall be expreſſed the Quantity and Quality thereof, and the Port into which the ſame are intended to be imported, and if any greater Quantity ſhall be imported than what is expreſſed in the Licence, the ſame ſhall be deemed to be imported without a Licence, and ſuch Licence ſhall and may be granted without Fee or Reward by the Commiſſioners or Managers of the Cuſtoms for the time being, or by the Cuſtomer, Collector, and Comptroller of the Port into which the ſame are to be imported, ſo as that all Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, and Cinamon to be imported by virtue of ſuch Licence, from any Place other than directly from the Eaſt-Indies, be not in any other Package than in Caſks or Bales, which Caſks or Bales ſhall contain, viz. each Caſk of Nutmegs, Cloves, or Mace to weigh neat three hundred Pounds Weight or upwards, and each Bale of Cinamon to weigh neat ſeventy Pounds Weight or upwards.

P. 419. Enacted, That the Licence ſo taken out for Spice and Tea ſhall be delivered to the Merchant demanding the ſame, which Licence ſhall be produced and delivered up by the Maſter or other Perſon taking Charge of the Ship wherein the Spice or Tea ſhall be imported, with the Name of the Ship and Maſter, the Marks and Numbers of each Caſk, Bale or Parcel, and the Quantity and Quality of ſuch Spice or Tea indorſed on the back thereof, to the Collector and Comptroller of the Port into which the ſame ſhall be imported, at the time of Entring the Ship.

P. 419. Enacted, That if any of the Spices aforementioned ſhall be found on board any Ship, or Veſſel, in Bags or other ſmall Parcels pack'd in Hogſheads, Caſks or Bales, the ſame ſhall be forfeited, one Moiety to His Majeſty and the other Moiety to him or them who will inform or ſue for the ſame.

AT the Council-Chamber *Whitehall* the 12th of *July*, 1720.

PRESENT,

Their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices in Council.

Their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices in Council, taking into Conſideration the many Inconveniencies ariſing to the Publick from ſeveral Projects ſet on foot for raiſing of Joint Stocks for various Purpoſes, and that a great many of His Majeſty's Subjects have been drawn in to part with their Money on Pretence of Aſſurances that their Petitions for Patents and Charters to enable them to carry on the ſame, would be granted: To prevent ſuch Impoſitions their Excellencies this Day ordered the ſaid ſeveral Petitions, together with ſuch Reports from the Board of Trade, and from His Majeſty's Attorney and Sollicitor-General, as had been obtained thereon, to be laid before them, and after mature Conſideration thereof, were pleaſed, by Advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, to order that the ſaid Petitions be diſmiſt. Which are as followeth.

Petition of ſeveral Perſons, praying Letters Patents for Carrying on a Fiſhing Trade, by the Name of the Grand Fiſhery of Great Britain.

Petition of the Company of the Royal Fiſhery of England, praying Letters Patents for ſuch further Powers as will effectually contribute to carry on the ſaid Fiſhery.

Petition of George James, in behalf of himſelf and divers Perſons of Diſtinction, concerned in a National Fiſhery, praying Letters Patents of Incorporation to enable them to carry on the ſame.

Petition of ſeveral Merchants, Traders and others, whoſe Names are thereunto ſubſcribed, praying to be Incorporated for Reviving and Carrying on a Whale Fiſhery to Greenland and elſewhere.

Petition of Sir John Lambert, and others thereto ſubſcribing, on behalf of themſelves and a great Number of Merchants, praying to be Incorporated for Carrying on a Greenland Trade, and particularly a Whale Fiſhery in Davis's Streights.

Another Petition for a Greenland Trade.

Petition

Petition of ſeveral Merchants, Gentlemen and Citizens thereto ſubſcribing, praying to be Incorporated for Buying and Building of Ships to Lett or Freight.

Petition of Samuel Antrim and others, praying Letters Patents for Sowing Hemp and Flax.

Petition of ſeveral Merchants, Maſters of Ships, Sail-makers, and Manufacturers of Sail-Cloath, praying a Charter for an Incorporation to enable them to carry on and promote the ſaid Manufactury by a Joint Stock.

Petition of Thomas Boyd, and ſeveral hundred Merchants, Owners and Maſters of Ships, Sail-makers, Weavers and other Traders, praying a Charter of Incorporation, empowering them to Borrow Money for Purchaſing Lands in order to the Manufacturing Sail-Cloath and fine Holland.

Petition on behalf of ſeveral Perſons intruſted in a Patent granted by the late King William and Queen Mary, for the Making of Linnen and Sail-Cloath, praying that no Charter may be granted to any Perſons whatſoever for Making Sail-Cloath, but that the Privilege now enjoyed by them may be confirmed, and likewiſe an Additional Power to carry on the Cotton and Cotton Silk Manufactures.

Petition of ſeveral Citizens, Merchants and Traders in London, and other Subſcribers to a Britiſh Stock for a General Inſurance from Fire in any Part of England, praying to be Incorporated for Carrying on the ſaid Undertaking.

Petition of ſeveral of His Majeſty's loyal Subjects of the City of London, and other Parts of Great Britain thereto ſubſcribing, praying to be Incorporated for Carrying on a General Inſurance from Loſſes by Fire within the Kingdom of England.

Petition of Thomas Burges, and others His Majeſty's Subjects thereto ſubſcribing, in behalf of themſelves and others Subſcribers to a Fund of 1,200,000 l. for Carrying on a Trade to His Majeſty's German Dominions, praying to be Incorporated by the Name of the Harbourg Company.

Petition of Edward Jones, a Dealer in Timber, on behalf of himſelf and others, praying to be Incorporated for the Importation of Timber from Germany.

Petition of ſeveral Merchants of London and others, praying a Charter of Incorporation for Carrying on a Salt Work.

Petition of Captain Maekpheadris, of London, Merchant, on behalf of himſelf and ſeveral Merchants, Clothiers, Hatters, Diers and other Traders, praying a Charter of Incorporation, impowering them to raiſe a ſufficient Sum of Money to Purchaſe Lands for Planting and Rearing a Wood called Mader, for the Uſe of the Diers.

Petition of Joſeph Galendo, of London, Snuff maker, praying a Patent for his Invention to prepare and cure Virginia Tobacco for Snuff, in Virginia, and making it into the ſame within all His Majeſty's Dominions.

Bern, July 10. M. de la Martiniere, Secretary of the French Embaſſy at Soleurre, having written ſome Time ſince to the Canton of Zurich, to acquaint them that M. d'Avarey, the French Ambaſſadour, was ſtill at Paris, and had no Thoughts of returning into theſe Parts ſoon enough to be preſent at the Opening of the General Diet of all the Cantons, it was reſolved upon this Notice, that the Aſſembly ſhould be held this Year at Frauenfeld inſtead of Baden, and accordingly the ſaid Diet is now ſitting at the former Place, where they have begun their Seſſion as uſual by appointing a General Faſt throughout the Proteſtant Cantons, which is to be obſerved the 12th of September next. The four Deputies of this State, who went three Weeks ago to Porentru, returned hither laſt Night, having ſucceeded in their Mediation; and the Terms upon which they have been able to reconcile the Biſhop with his Subjects of Bienne, will ſoon be made publick.

Paris, July 20, *N.S.* On the 13th Inſtant publick Notice was given, that on the 17th the Bank would begin to pay their Bills of 10 Livres, and on the 19th thoſe of 100 Livres: Hereupon ſo great a Number of People appeared at the Bank on the 17th, that at the Opening of the Doors Guards were placed with Bayonets at the Muzzles of their Pieces, to hinder them from preſſing in too faſt; but the Crowd and Diſorder was ſuch that ſeveral Perſons were ſtifled. Three of the dead Bodies were taken up by ſome of the Populace, and laid in View of the Palais Royal: Another Party of them went to M. Law's Houſe, flung Stones at the Windows, and attempted to force in at the Gates. But a Detachment of the Swiſs Guards ſpeedily repairing thither ſeized ſome of the forwardeſt of the Rioters, and diſperſed the reſt. The Palais Royal was defended from any Inſult, by the Companies of the Guards which immediately drew together. M. Law's Coach coming from the Palais Royal, the Mob gathered about it, and the Coachman as they pretended giving them ſome Provocation, they beat him, broke the Coach-Glaſſes, and then diſperſed. M. Law himſelf had been adviſed to ſtay at the Palais Royal, where he lay that Night, and where he ſtill continues. In the Evening an Ordinance was publiſhed declaring the Bank ſhould be ſhut till further Order, and forbidding People to aſſemble tumultuouſly in the Streets: In the mean time other Methods are taken to diſtribute Money for the Bank Notes of 10 Livres. All the General Officers in Town waited on the Regent, and offered their Services on this Occaſion. Orders were ſent that Evening for a Number of Troops to march this Way, to prevent any further Diſturbance, and ſome of them are already come very near this City.

Whitehall, July 14, 1720.

The Lords Juſtices having received Information upon Oath, that on the firſt Day of July Inſtant, ſeveral Perſons did (in Defiance of the Proviſion made by an Act paſſed the laſt Seſſion of Parliament againſt ſuch illegal Practiſes) meet together in a Riotous Manner in Red-Lyon-Fields in Hoxton, and aſſault Dorothy Orwell, and tear and cut her Cloaths, and did barbarouſly beat and wound Chriſtopher Speed, Headborough of that Town, being upon the Diſcharge of his Duty in reſcuing the ſaid Dorothy Orwell, and endeavouring to ſuppreſs the ſaid Riot, and to preſerve His Majeſty's Peace; their Excellencies, to the End none may pretend Ignorance, have been pleaſed to order that the following Clauſe of the Act abovementioned be printed and publiſhed in the Gazette, and alſo to declare, that whoever hath been, or ſhall be, guilty of any Breach thereof, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Severity. Ch. Delafaye.

Clauſe in an Act of Parliament paſt laſt Seſſions, entituled, *An Act for the further preventing Robbery, Burglary, and other Felonies, and for the more effectual Tranſportation of Felons.*

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall, at any time or times from and after the twenty fourth Day of June, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty, wilfully and maliciouſly aſſault any Perſon or Perſons in

in the publick Streets or Highways, with an Intent to tear, ſpoil, cut, burn, or deface, and ſhall tear, ſpoil, cut, burn, or deface the Garments or Cloaths of ſuch Perſon or Perſons, that then all and every Perſon and Perſons ſo offending being thereof lawfully convicted, ſhall be and be adjudged to be guilty of Felony, and every ſuch Felon and Felons ſhall be ſubject and liable to the like Pains and Penalties as in Caſe of Felony, and the Courts by and before whom he, ſhe, or they ſhall be tried, ſhall have full Power and Authority of tranſporting ſuch Felons for the Space of ſeven Years, upon the like Terms and Conditions as are given, directed, or enacted by this or the before-recited Act.

Whitehall, July 14, 1720.

Whereas on Thurſday Night the 7th of July Inſtant, the Laundry belonging to the Dwelling Houſe of Thomas Lewis, Eſq; at Soberton in the County of Southampton, was broke open, and the Goods following Stolen, viz. 2 fine Holland Shirts marked at the Boſom L. 1 Ditto Shift marked Ditto, 1 Ditto bound at the Neck and Hands and ruffled with a Packthread ſtriped Muſlin with looped Mechlin Edging, marked at the Boſom W. ſet on a Piece of Holland Back-ſtitched with a Heart, 1 Ditto new with a Holland Border round the Neck marked E. B. 1 clear plain long Muſlin Apron, with a large Darn in the Bottom, 1 Ditto thick marked W. 1 Short India Muſlin Apron with Crimſon Flowers, 1 long Muſlin Apron flouriſhed with a border of fine open Work, the middle flouriſhed with Sprigs of true Darning and ſpotted, and a ſmall looped Edging round it; 2 Pair of fine Mechlin looped Lace Mens Ruffles ſet to ſmall Diaper Tape, about 1 l. 10s. per Yard, 1 Pair Ditto grounded, 1 Man's Sleeve ſet with Mechlin Lace, 1 Lawn Head with a Mechlin Ground Edging, 1 dreſſed Night-cloaths Head 2 Lappets about a Guinea per Yard with looped Edging down the Lappets, in the Muſlin of the upper Pinner a Hole burnt, 1 Ditto Cambrick with a looped Mechlin Edging 2 Fingers broad and a ſmall looped Edging down the Lappets, 1 Neck Handkerchief Ditto, 1 Ground Handbroad Mechlin Lace Neck Handkerchief, 1 Suite plain Muſlin Headcloaths with a looped Mechlin Edging 1 Finger broad, 1 Ditto hemmed with a ſmall Edging, 1 ſtriped and ſpotted Cambrick Pinner with a Ground Mechlin Edging two Fingers broad, 1 double Ruffle Ditto, 1 Pair of plain Muſlin double Ruffles with a looped Mechlin Edging 2 Fingers broad, with ſome other Linnen and ſeveral other things of leſs Value. For the more ſpeedy and effectual Diſcovery of the ſaid Burglary and Felony, their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices are pleaſed to promiſe His Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon, to any Perſon concerned therein who ſhall diſcover his Accomplices, or any of them, ſo as he or they be convicted of the ſame.

Ch. Delafaye.

And as a further Encouragement for ſuch Diſcovery, a Reward of Twenty Guineas, will upon ſuch Conviction as aforeſaid, be paid to the Diſcoverer or Diſcoverers by Mr. Nicholls and Company, Goldſmiths, in Fleet-ſtreet, beſides ſuch Reward as he or they may become entituled unto by Law. If the ſaid Goods or any Part of them are offered to be pawned or ſold, thoſe to whom they are ſo offered, are deſired to ſtop the Perſon making ſuch Offer, and the Goods, and to give Notice thereof forthwith to Mr. Henry Horton at his Chambers in Elme-Court in the Middle Temple.

Whitehall, July 14, 1720.

Whereas a Perſon (ſuppoſed to be Jacob William Harris, a notorious and incorrigible Cheat, who, by the Means of forged Recommendations from ſeveral great Officers of State, and other Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction, did formerly defraud divers Perſons of ſeveral Sums of Money, under Colour of writing a Book to which they ſhould ſubſcribe, and other idle Pretences, of which he has twice been convicted and ſuffered condign Puniſhment) is now carrying on the like fraudulent Practiſes; all Perſons to whom he ſhall apply, and others whom it may concern, are deſired to apprehend and carry him to the next Magiſtrate in order to his being ſecured, and to give Notice thereof to a Secretary of State, or to the Secretary to the Lords Juſtices at Whitehall, to the End that he may be proſecuted according to Law. The ſaid Jacob William Harris is about twenty Years of Age, of a fair Complexion, but ſometimes wears a dark Wig, a long thin Viſage, about five Foot eight Inches high, thin in Body, has a very ſubmiſſive fawning Manner of Delivery, generally wears a Sword, pretends to be a Gentleman, and goes by ſeveral Names, according as he thinks will beſt ſuit with his Deſigns.

The Commiſſioners for Victualling His Majeſty's Navy give Notice, that on Friday the 29th Inſtant in the Forenoon, they will be ready to receive Propoſals in writing ſealed up at their Office on Tower-Hill, from all ſuch Perſons as are willing to ſerve His Majeſty's Navy with Butter, Suffolk and Cheſhire Cheeſe for the Year enſuing, to end at Michaelmas 1721.

Throgmorton-Street, July 12.

The Governour and Company of Undertakers for raiſing the Thames Water in York-Buildings do hereby give Notice, that they will hold a General Court at Salters-Hall, on Tueſday the 19th Inſtant, at Eleven a-Clock in the Forenoon, on ſpecial Affairs.

Notice is hereby given, that a General Court of the Governour and Company of Copper Miners in the Principality of Wales, will be held on Wedneſday next, being the 20th Inſtant, at Stationer's-Hall, at Five in the Afternoon, purſuant to Adjournment, on ſpecial Affairs.

The Society of the Governour and Aſſiſtants, London, of the New Plantation in Ulſter, within the Realm of Ireland, intending to lett to Farm all their Piſcary, Fiſhing and Fiſhings, and taking of Salmon and Eels in the Rivers of Bann and Loughfoyle in Ulſter, in Ireland, together with thoſe Fiſhings and Tithes of Fiſhing lately veſted in them by Act of Parliament; any Perſon who is deſirous to Farm the ſame, may know and receive the Conditions on which they are to be lett, of their Secretary, at the Iriſh Chamber in Guildhall, London, purſuant whereunto they are deſired to ſend their Propoſals in writing ſealed up, to the ſaid Secretary at the Place aforeſaid, on Wedneſday in any Week, between the Hours of Nine and Twelve in the Forenoon, till Wedneſday the 5th of October next; at which time the ſaid Society intend to have a General Meeting at the ſaid Iriſh Chamber, at Nine in the Forenoen, to open all ſuch Propoſals as ſhall be made to them in that Behalf.

Weavers-Hall, June 14, 1720.

Notice is hereby given, That the Transfer-Books of the Royal Luſtring Company will be opened on Tueſday the 19th Inſtant, at their Office in Freeman's-Yard, Cornhill, and ſo continue to be opened every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at the Uſual Hours.

The Committee for Letting the Bridge-Houſe Lands give Notice, They intend to Lett by Leaſe the Corn Water-Mills called Joyce's Mills, one Meſſuage Barn and Stable thereunto belonging, and 39 Acres, or thereabouts, of Meadow and Paſture Land, ſituate in Weſt-ham, in Eſſex, in the Road between Bow and Stratford, formerly in the Poſſeſſion of Elizabeth Joyce, Widow, and now of John Bryon, Miller, and Thomas Hall; and the ſaid Committee will ſit in the Council-Chamber of the Guildhall, London, on Wedneſday the 20th Inſtant, at Four in the Afternoon, to receive Propoſals for the Premiſſes; of which more particular Information may be had at the Comptroller's Office in the Bridge-Houſe, Southwark.

Advertiſements.

*** The preſent State of Europe, containing an Hiſtorical and Political Account of the Intereſts, Pretenſions, and Tranſactions of the ſeveral Courts: For the Month of June, 1720. Vol. 31. To be continued Monthly from the Original Publiſhed at the Hague. Printed for H. Rhodes, at the Corner of Bride-lane in Fleet-ſtreet, and the Aſſigns of Eliz. Harris.

THE Odſey Great Plate of 50 Guineas, is appointed to be run for on Thurſday the 8th of September next; therefore all Gentlemen Subſcribers are hereby deſired to take Notice, That the Horſes that run for the ſaid Plate muſt be entered on Thurſday the 4th of Auguſt next, between the Hours of Twelve and Four in the Afternoon of the ſame Day, at the Red Lion Inn in Royſton in Hertfordſhire; where the Clerk of the Courſe will attend for that Purpoſe. None but Subſcribers can enter Horſes, and thoſe enter'd muſt be according to the Rules and Agreements in the Articles. The next Day being the 9th of September, the Royſton Galloway Plate, of about 20 Guineas will be run for: And the next Day to that being the 10th, ſeveral other Races will be run, one of them being for a Smock and other Prizes. N. B. The Horſes for the Galloway Plate muſt be entered the ſame Day as thoſe for the great Plate.

PUrſuant to a Decreetal and a ſubſequent Order of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors of Michael Scrimſhire, late of London, Goldſmith, deceaſed, are hereby required to prove their Debts before Fleetwood Dormer, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, by the firſt Day of Michaelmas Term next, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Decree.

THE Mannor of Netherham and Eſtate there, in the County of Somerſet (the Eſtate of the late Lord Stawell) will be ſold, purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, on Wedneſday the 27th Inſtant, at Four in the Afternoon, to the beſt Bidder, before Fleetwood Dormer, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Office in Lincoln's Inn.